

cover a trellis 20 feet long and 10 feet high in two or three years. The flavor of the fruits is very sweet and pleasant, reminding one of figs. They are about the size of damson plums, have very thin skins, and are filled with extremely small seeds. A climbing plant which deserves the widest distribution." (*Fairchild.*)

45242 to 45245.

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Seeds presented by Mr. J. F. Rock, botanist, College of Hawaii. Received October 19, 1917.

45242. *HIBISCADELPHUS GIFFARDIANUS* Rock. Malvaceæ.

"The *Hau kuaʻhiʻi* is a remarkable tree. At first appearance one would think it to be the common *Hau* (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), but at closer inspection one can not but wonder at the most peculiar shape of the deep magenta flowers and the large yellow tuberculate capsules. It is a rather low tree, with not erect but rather inclining trunk a foot in diameter, with a many-branched round crown. It differs from the genus *Hibiscus* in its very peculiar flowers [which are curved and convoluted] and mainly in the calyx, which is not persistent with the capsules but drops together with the bracts as soon as the capsules are formed." (*Rock.*)

45243. *HIBISCADELPHUS HUALALAIENSIS* Rock. Malvaceæ.

A tree, 16 to 23 feet high, with erect trunk, white bark, somewhat reniform leaves, and small ovate capsules. It belongs to the almost-extinct genus *Hibiscadelphus*, of the three species of which two are represented by a single tree each and the present one by a dozen or so living trees. Seedlings of all the species are growing, however, in various Hawaiian gardens.

This exceedingly interesting and distinct species was found by the writer in the year 1909 on the lava fields of Mount Hualalai, in North Kona, Hawaii, and in the forest of Waihou of the same district, where about a dozen trees are still in existence. The writer revisited the above locality in March, 1912, and found the trees in flower, while on his previous visit, June 18, 1909, only a few worm-eaten capsules could be found. The trees are badly attacked by several species of moths which feed on the leaves and mature capsules. Mr. Gerrit Wilder, however, succeeded in growing a few plants from healthy seeds collected by the writer. (Adapted from *Rock, Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands*, p. 301.)

45244. *PITTOSPORUM HOSMERI LONGIFOLIUM* Rock. Pittosporaceæ.

The variety differs from the species in that the leaves are very much longer and the capsules are smaller. The tree is quite common at Kapua, South Kona, Hawaii, on the lava flows, and occurs also at Kilauea and Hualalai, but does not reach such a height and size as at Puuwaawaa. The trees of the latter locality are loaded with fruit during June and July, while those of Kapua bear mature fruit during the month of February. However, the fruiting season of these, like nearly all the other Hawaiian trees, can not be relied upon. The fruits of *Pittosporum hosmeri* and variety are a source of food for the native crow, which pecks open the large woody capsules and feeds on the oily seeds within. (Adapted from *Rock, Indigenous Trees of the Hawaiian Islands*, p. 161.)